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topics which make up a half dozen chapters in the usual text book. Dynamic processes come in for rather full treatment. Soil receives a short chapter (10 pages), and climate a long one (24 pages). The Sea, Coasts and Ports all together receive less space than Gradation by Running Water. The work of Ground Water and Wind are very briefly treated. Practically every topic includes a discussion of the *Economic Relations*. The geographical distribution of plants, animals and man has from 10 to 12 per cent. of the space. Natural resources, food, clothing, constructive materials, and the industries get nearly 20 per cent.

The topics omitted and those selected for treatment have been chosen with good judgment. The moderate size of the book is in its favor. The maps and other illustrations are excellent. More than twenty-five maps in colors are included. In style and diction the book seems better suited to mature readers than to young pupils in the high school. The treatment is terse, and the subject matter is thoroughly dependable, but the facts are not presented in so interesting a way as could be wished.

R. H. WHITBECK.

Physiography for High Schools. By Albert L. Arey, Frank L. Bryant, William W. Clendennin, and William T. Morrey. vi and 438 pp. Maps, ills., appendix. D. C. Heath & Co., New York. 1911. \$1.25. 8½ x 5½.

The authors are teachers in New York City high schools. Being the first modern physical geography written by high school teachers, one is anxious to discover if it differs essentially from the books written by college teachers for high school use. It does not appear that in either language or subject matter the book is easier or simpler than other physical geographies. The book is a fusion of the old ideas of physical geography and the newer ideas. The authors say frankly that they intentionally introduce topics which are usually treated under Astronomy, Geology, and Meteorology because high school pupils ought to study them. In this respect the book returns to the type in use a generation ago. More than usual attention is given to the economic phases of the topics treated, and this is highly commendable. Even more attention might well have been given to the economic side. In this particular the book reflects the newest ideas advanced by friends of physical geography.

Some of the illustrations are good and some are poor. There are few colored maps. Questions follow each chapter. The book is plainly modeled on the New York state syllabus. At least a brief treatment of land forms, soil, rocks and streams should come earlier in the book for the sake of autumn field trips. On the whole, the book is well balanced and sane. It represents both reactionary and progressive tendencies.

R. H. WHITBECK.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Earth Features and Their Meaning. An Introduction to Geology. For the Student and the General Reader. By William Herbert Hobbs. xxxix and 506 pp. Maps, ills., index. The Macmillan Co., New York. 1912. \$3. 9 x 6.

A book of thirty-one chapters and several appendices, giving in a simple way and without too many technicalities the outline of modern geologic theory and knowledge. The earlier chapters deal with the figure of the earth, the study of rock materials, rock structures, earthquakes and earth movements, vulcanism, weathering and the other erosive processes, with a special emphasis on glaciation; the later chapters include the study of lake basins, lakes, and the origin